



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

constituents in the department of the Eure and Loire, in describing the futile policy practiced on this occasion in France, gives almost literally an exact representation of our present state, "Wherefore was that prohibition of selling gold, when the national interest obliges *the treasury* to make a custom of purchasing it, and when commerce itself wanted it for its foreign exchanges." The policy of supporting a paper circulating medium, through legislative compulsion, failed in France, and in America, and is not likely to succeed better, when the experiment is made with us.

A letter from Liverpool states, that "The quantity of Cotton purchased in December and January was much more extensive than the actual state of the consumption required, which, as might have been anticipated, was followed by a period of great depression. The business of the last month was, in consequence, unusually limited, the sales not exceeding 6,000 bags, and the prices in general experienced a decline of about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. The inquiry has again rather revived, but in other respects no improvement whatever has yet taken place. The late imports, it may be observed, have considerably exceeded the demand, and there is every probability, that the market will continue to be amply supplied, as a profit can be realized, upon the Cottons which are now arriving from the United States, and it may very naturally be supposed, that many of the holders will be desirous of securing this advantage while it remains in their power.

A practice has, of late, become very common on the part of the Linen-factors in London, to send out linens to the wholesale-draper on approbation, leaving to them the power of returning them. Such a custom being conceived extremely injurious to the trade, and a deviation from the usual wholesome course of an actual sale and delivery, a circular letter from many of the drapers in this country, to their factors in London, has been lately forwarded; declaring, that it is their settled opinion and decision, that no such practice is for the future to be resorted to, and instructing the factors not to send any goods consigned to them out in this way, nor without an actual sale. A farther regulation is still wanting to shorten the unreasonable long credits given by the factors in London on linens. The time is now extended to eight months, and in many cases ten months are allowed. This practice has led to consequences extremely hurtful to our linen-trade. The manufacturers of Manchester and other places in the cotton-trade, have availed themselves of the remoteness of the Irish draper, and while they get short payments for their articles, throw the burden of the long credit on that part of the British linen-draper's stock which is procured from Ireland.

The woollen-trade of England is suffering greatly from the commercial hostility in which the madness of governments involves us. The Resolutions from Leeds, placed at page 235 among the Documents, shows the state of distress to which their woollen-manufacture is reduced.

Owing to a revival of demand for the manufactures from cotton during last year, the weavers in this part of Ireland have latterly had pretty full employment, but there is cause to fear that the quantities manufactured, may be more than the demand for the home market may continue to take off; and from foreign markets, the policy of the state has mostly caused an exclusion, by the pertinacity of adhering to the system of the commercial war.

Exchange on London has through this month generally averaged at $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From February 20, to March 20.

- Feb. 22. Cloth of Gold Crocus (*Crocus sulphureus*,) flowering.
- 24. Yellow-hammer (*Emberiza Citrinella*,) singing.
- 27. Common Bunting (*Emberiza Miliaria*) singing.
- March 1. Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereon*,) flowering.
- 4. Blue Navel Wort (*Cynoglossum Omphalodes*,) flowering.
- 6. Sweet Violet (*Viola odorata*) flowering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From February 20, to March 20.

- Feb. 21,.....Showery.
- 22,.....Dark dry day.
- 23,.....Cloudy, some showers.
- 24,.....Showery.
- 25,.....Wet and stormy.